



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

future handbooks of anthropology must, it seems, be published in a greater number of parts and by the coöperation of a number of competent and thoroughly experienced specialists.

A. HRDLIČKA

Die Insel Nias bei Sumatra. Vol. II. Anthropologische Untersuchungen ueber die Niasser. Von DR J. P. KLEIWEG DE ZWAAN. The Hague: Martinus Nyhoff, 1914. Large 8°, 282 pp., map, 118 illustrations, 8 curves, 26 tables.

Dr Kleiweg de Zwaan, whose work, in Dutch, on the somatology of the Menangkabau Malays I reviewed nearly six years ago in the *American Anthropologist* (N. S., vol. XI, 1909, pp. 289-291), has published recently, in German, a new and valuable contribution to the physical anthropology and ethnology of Nias, an island off the west coast of Sumatra. These data were also collected in the field by Dr de Zwaan himself, with that painstaking care and thoroughness of which his former work on the Malays bears proof.

This volume, dealing with the somatology of the natives of Nias, is the second of the three volumes of which the complete work consists. The first, which appeared in 1913, treats exhaustively of the medicine and medical lore of these islanders; in the forthcoming third and last volume the craniology of the Nias people is dealt with.

It is obvious that a work like this, with its tens of thousands of anthropometric figures, curves, etc., does not lend itself to a brief review. I can only quote very briefly from some of its principal contents and further recommend the study of this bulky volume to all who are interested in the somatology of the Indonesians. It is worth while.

De Zwaan has divided this volume into eighteen chapters, a bibliography, and an index. The sketch map (scale 1: 300,000) of Nias bears the names of the numerous native villages which the traveler visited during his researches.

Before giving the results of his own observations, the author tells us the legends relating to the origin of the Nias islanders and the opinions of different travelers and writers regarding the ethnogeny and physical characteristics of these people. They call themselves Niha, or Ono Niha, i. e., "men" or "children of men."

De Zwaan measured 1298 male islanders, chiefly after the method of Prof. Rudolf Martin. Of every man de Zwaan took more than forty direct measurements, and he also made minute observations on the descriptive characteristics, not to speak of his many notes relating to the physiology and psychology of these islanders. Nearly 13,000 finger-

prints were taken, besides a number of footprints (pp. 71-87; 146-155). The material thus collected represents an enormous mass of positive knowledge, unequaled in the somatology of the Indian archipelago. The only defect, and a serious one, too, is that no women were measured. Probably acting under the suggestion of some timorous and overcircumspect Dutch Government official, for fear of creating trouble, Dr de Zwaan carefully avoided touching any woman. This lack of positive anthropometric material is somewhat compensated by a brief summary of the principal descriptive characteristics of the Nias women (pp. 117-122).

The color of the skin of the male Ono Niha, determined by von Luschan's *scala*, is generally of a clear yellowish brown, often with a slight reddish mixture, especially on the breast. The evanescent blue spots in the skin of the sacral region were found among some young children. The Nias folklore concerning these spots is related (pp. 66-67). The caruncula of the Nias men is partly or almost wholly covered (epicanthus, *Mongolenfalte*) in 791 cases (pp. 105-106). This is further proof, if such were needed, that Kohlbrugge's assertion, according to which the caruncula among all Indonesians is always uncovered, is baseless.¹ Most of the men with a more or less developed *Mongolenfalte* had at the same time oblique eyes.

Real black hair was not found by de Zwaan. A little more than 60 percent of the male natives had black-brown, 32.44 percent brown-black hair. The remainder had ever lighter or grayish hair. The profile of the nose was perfectly straight in 64.89 percent, concave in 12.11, and more or less convex in 16.20 percent. Only 9.40 percent had no prognathism whatever. De Zwaan recognizes two different types among the Nias population—a coarse, thick-set type, and a fine, slim type. The former constitutes the majority. A third, apparently intermediate type, is probably nothing but a juvenile, passing variation of one of the two principal types (p. 116). As de Zwaan visited the interior of Nias, as well as the coast regions, he was able to distinguish some differences in the bodily characteristics of the Ono Niha. Those of southern Nias, for example, are less small, stronger, and healthier than those of the northern part of the island. Certain anthropometrical differences between these two groups were also found. The average height of stature of all the Nias men is 154.73 centimeters. The tallest man measured 171 cm.;

¹ Cf. Dr A. W. Nieuwenhuis, *Anthropometrische Untersuchungen bei den Dajak* bearbeitet von Dr J. H. F. Kohlbrugge, p. 6 (*Mitt. Nederl. Reichtmuseum fuer Voelkerkunde*, Serie II, No. 5, Haarlem, 1903).

the smallest 135. The average length of the head is 18.10 cm.; the average breadth 14.61; the average cephalic index 80.72: slightly brachycephalic. According to R. Martin's classification 10.5 percent of the Nias population is dolichocephalic; 44.5 mesocephalic; 32.35 brachycephalic, and 12.66 percent hyperbrachycephalic. Dolichocephaly is more frequent among the southern natives. The nose index is distributed as follows: leptorrhinean 13 percent, mesorrhinian 70.13, and chamærrhinian 16.87 percent. The average physiognomical facial index is 76.20, the average morphological facial index 81.74. Given in percentages, 6.95 are chamæprosopic, 88.56 mesoprosopic, and 4.49 leptoprosopic.

During his last journey de Zwaan took not fewer than 131 masks in plaster of living subjects. Of these, 67 are of different natives of the Indian archipelago, and 64 of Nias men. These latter are all reproduced in excellent illustrations, and form a valuable addition to the anthropometrical and other data in which this second volume of *Die Insel Nias bei Sumatra* abounds.

H. TEN KATE

Mexican Archaeology. An Introduction to the Archaeology of the Mexican and Mayan Civilizations of Pre-Spanish America. By THOMAS A. JOYCE, M. A. London: Philip Lee Walker, 1914. Pp. xvi, 384. (Price 12s. 6d. net.)

Much is to be said in favor of this work. It comprises seven chapters on the ancient Mexicans, and six on the Mayas, with a final chapter summarizing the whole. It shows considerable sense of balance, and familiarity with the literature, even with that part of it produced in America. For a non-American this latter ought to be recognized as something of an achievement. The illustrations in the volume are excellent, taken in part from W. H. Holmes, A. P. Maudslay, and Teobert Maler, but in much larger part from original specimens in the British Museum. The latter are interesting in the extreme, besides being reproduced in first-rate style. It is a pleasure to meet again in a book of this kind the old drawings by Holmes, which are the most illuminating and genuinely satisfying of anything in the field. Mr Joyce's book also includes a fair number of the old-fashioned cuts from Seler, about which the less said the better. On the whole the illustrations are admirable to an unusual degree. Besides the illustrations, the volume contains some addenda in the form of lists of day and month names, a map showing all the important archeological sites in Mexico and Central America, and a dating chart. The whole book is a conscientious effort to present the available facts concerning American antiquity, after due consideration of all the sources.